

15. *Ennea nonotiensis*, sp. n. (Pl. I. fig. 15.)

E. testa rimata, dolioliformi. straminea, delicatula, apice obtusissimo; anfractibus quinque, undique tenuissime longitudinaliter striatis: apertura rotunda; peristomate paullum extus crenulato, albo, plicis vel dentibus quinque instructo, plica parietali magna intrante, dentibus duobus labialibus, uno basali, plica columellari valde intrante, magna.

Long. 5, lat. 2 mill.

Hab. Nonoti, coast of Natal (*Burnup*).

A delicate straw-coloured species, apparently distinct from any of its allies in the small group characterized by the presence of a double tooth on the outer lip.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Fig. 1. Nanina morrunbalensis.
Fig. 2. Natalina coerneysensis.
Fig. 3. — Chaplini.
Fig. 4. Dorcasia inhuzana.
Fig. 5. Buliminius nuptialis.
Fig. 6. Achatina cimnamomea.
Fig. 7. — ædigyra.
Fig. 8. Pupa psychion.

Fig. 9. Pupa custodita.
Fig. 10. — iota.
Fig. 11. — omicronaria.
Fig. 12. — keræa.
Fig. 13. — charybdica.
Fig. 14. — frustillum.
Fig. 15. Ennea nonotiensis.

XVI.—*Descriptions of new Species of Rhopalocera from Mexico and Central America.* By F. D. GODMAN and O. SALVIN.

SPECIMENS of the following species of Rhopalocera have been recently received by us from various correspondents. As it will be some time before we can refer to them in our 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' we describe them as follows:—

1. *Opsiphanes Staudingeri*, sp. n.

Rich reddish brown, apex of the primaries darker; a curved tawny band proceeds from the costa across the apex and thence to the anal angle; the edges of this band are irregular, and it is bordered by dark brown on both sides; two rather widely divided white spots in the apex: secondaries with a tawny margin, the inner edge of which is irregular and is bordered with dark brown. Beneath nearly the whole surface is dark brown, mottled with tawny; dark bands enclosing a yellowish space cross the cell of the primaries, and other dark irregular lines occur at the end of the cell; there are two

submarginal lines which recede from the margin itself, a sub-apical ocellus, and two white spots in the apex: secondaries with two ocelli—a large one on the middle of the costa and a smaller one over the first median branch; a distinct plain tawny border. The cell of the secondaries above is covered with long hairs, which, however, are not collected into a distinct tuft, and the region of the submedian nervure is very hairy over the basal half; there is a glabrous patch at the base of the first median branch.

Hab. Chiriqui.

Dr. Staudinger has submitted to us specimens of this distinct species, which has no near allies that we know of. As will be seen by comparison with what we have written on the arrangement of the tufts of hair on the secondaries of the males in this genus (*cf.* Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhop. i. pp. 125 *et seq.*), *O. Staudingeri* does not fall into any of our sections, but must stand by itself.

2. *Synchloë eumeda*, sp. n.

Allied to *S. pæcile*, Feld. (*cf.* Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhop. i. p. 180, t. xx. figs. 1, 2), but with the yellow spots in the cell of the primaries and the spot below the first segment of the median nervure evanescent; on the other hand, the six spots extending in a band across the wing beyond the cell to the middle of the inner margin are larger and more elongated; the base of the secondaries is almost wholly black, and the middle red submarginal spot is nearly of the same size as those towards the apical angle, instead of being much the smallest of the series. Beneath, the submarginal spots of the primaries are all yellow; the black spots at the base of the secondaries are smaller, and there is a distinct band of black spots across the wing, which in *S. pæcile* coalesces with the black margin. The palpi are white laterally, with black upper and lower edges.

Hab. Mochitlan in the State of Guerrero, Western Mexico (*O. T. Baron*).

Mr. Baron collected many specimens of this species during his residence in Western Mexico.

The sexes are alike in coloration.

3. *Synchloë dryope*, sp. n.

Closely allied to *S. eumeda*, and differing from *S. pæcile* in the same characters; but from the former it may be distinguished by the yellower colour of the transverse band common to both wings; the dark border to the secondaries is distinctly

narrower. Beneath, the submarginal band of spots on the primaries is nearer the outer border, the dark border of the secondaries is narrower, and the black spots at the base of those wings are larger and sometimes confluent.

Hab. State of Jalisco, Western Mexico (*W. B. Richardson*).

The range of this species lies further north than that of *S. eumeda*, so far as we know at present.

4. *Synchloë hylæus*, sp. n.

Allied to *S. marina* (Geyer) (*cf.* Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhop. i. p. 181), but with all the spots on the primaries pale yellow instead of white; the central band of spots is much more definite, and forms with the band of the secondaries a common fascia. Beneath the two species are much alike, but the rufous colour of the primaries is confined to a single spot at the base of the costa.

Hab. Durango city, Mexico (*Becker*).

Several specimens obtained by Herr Becker near the city of Durango are alike in their differences from *S. marina*, a species of South-western Mexico.

5. *Synchloë endeis*, sp. n.

Also allied to *S. marina*, but with all the spots of the upper surface dingy white both on the primaries and secondaries; the central series of spots forms a band common to both wings. Beneath, the whitish black marginal spots at the base of both wings are surrounded by rusty red, which occupies the basal half of the wings; there is a rusty subapical spot on the primaries, and two nearly confluent ones near the anal angle. The palpi are narrowly white laterally, and are edged above and below with rusty red instead of black.

Hab. Sierra Madre de Tepic, Western Mexico (*W. B. Richardson*).

Mr. Richardson collected a good series of this distinct species, which, though allied to *S. marina* and *S. hylæus*, described above, can be very readily recognized.

6. *Callicore asteria*, sp. n.

Allied to *C. astala* (Guér.) (*cf.* Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhop. i. p. 254), but differs conspicuously by the total absence of the glittering blue oval spot in the middle of the deep blue of the upper surface of the primaries. The same wings beneath have hardly any trace of red in the cell, but an indistinct irregular whitish band crosses the wing beyond the cell. On the hind wings beneath the upper of the two figures of eight touches the inner of the two encircling bands.

Hab. San Blas, Western Mexico (*W. B. Richardson*).

A single male specimen captured in March was sent us by Mr. Richardson.

7. *Anæa Schausiana*, sp. n.

Deep purple-black, the bases of the wings and a subapical spot on the primaries bluish purple. Beneath rich brown, irrorated with silvery grey and black; an indistinct dark band runs from the inner margin towards the apex, a row of small white spots from the apex parallel to the outer margin; the secondaries have indistinct bands more or less parallel to the outer margin, and a small black spot at the base of the short tail, and another between it and the anal angle.

♀. The bases of the wings and two spots in the apex are paler and bluer than in the male, and the outer portion of the secondaries is not so dark a purple-black. Beneath much paler than the male and irrorated with ochraceous brown; the dark lines are more clear, and the tail to the secondaries larger and slightly spatuled at the end.

Hab. Coatepec, Mexico (*W. Schaus*).

This fine species belongs to the group of *Anæa* in which the inner margin of the primaries is falcate at the anal angle and the secondaries have a tail in both sexes (*cf.* Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhop. i. p. 340). It has no near allies in the Mexican fauna.

We are indebted to Mr. Schaus for a pair of this species. They were taken by himself at Coatepec, near Jalapa, in the Mexican State of Vera Cruz.

XVII.—*A Visit to Damma Island, East Indian Archipelago.*

By JAMES WALKER.—*With Notes on the Fauna*, by R. B. SHARPE, G. A. BOULENGER, E. A. SMITH, R. I. POCOCK, C. O. WATERHOUSE, C. J. GAHAN, W. F. KIRBY, and F. A. HERON.

[Continued from p. 71.]

COLEOPTERA LONGICORNIA and PHYTOPHAGA.

By C. J. GAHAN.

LONGICORNIA.

NEOMICRUS, gen. nov.

Male.—Eyes completely divided. Antennæ longer than the body, sparsely ciliate; first joint gradually thickened into a club in its distal half; fourth joint about equal in length to the first and perceptibly longer than the third;